## The SPY of the REBELLION

By ALLAN PINKERTON.

The work of my operatives in helping to save that portion of Virginia now known as West Virginia to the Union forms an interesting chapter of the Secret Service history of the rebellion. The antagonistic position of the two sections of Virginia demanded early consideration and prompt action on the part of the Federal Government, both in protecting the loyal people in the western section and of preserving that territory to the Union. Within the horders of this Commonwealth there ple in the western section and of preserv-ing that territory to the Union. Within the borders of this Commonwealth there existed two elements, directly opposed to each other, and both equally pronounced in the declaration of political opinions. The lines of demarkation between these

ment, and by reason of climate, soil and situation, Eastern Virginia remained the region of large plantations, with a heavy slave population, and of profitable agriculture, especially in the production of to-bacco. West Virginia, on the contrary, having been first settled by hunters, pioneers, lumbermen and miners, possessed fittle in common with her more wealthy and aristocratic neighbors beyond the mountains. They made their homes in the wilds, and among the rocky formatics. the wilds, and among the rocky forma-tions, under which was hidden the wealth they were seeking to develop, and in time this western country became the seat of a busy manufacturing industry, with a diversified agriculture for local consumption, while the east was largely given up to the production of great staples for ex-

The slave interest also entered largely into the creation and continuance of this antagonistic feeling. According to a census, which had been recently taken, it was ascertained that Eastern Virginia held all but a few thousands. It was not a matter of surprise, therefore, that se-cessionism should be rampant in the east, and that a Union sentiment should almost universally prevail in the west. As the institution of slavery was more or less the cause of the war, here, as in other parts of the South, secession reared its most formidable front where the slave interest predominated, and treason was more alert in the centers of accumulated wealth and family pride, whose foundations were laid by the suffering and toil of the African bondsmen. The war had been waged to defend the "Divine institution," and was scarcely to be expected that such cause would be valiantly championed by men whose self-reliance and personal in-dependence had endeared to them the rights of free and honorable manhood.

When the Convention of Virginia met to consider the question of secession, the

slave-holding dignitaries were somewhat startled by the logical, but novel, declara-tion of one of the western members, that "the right of revolution can be exercised as well by a portion of the citizens of a State against their State Government, as State against their State Government, as it can be exercised by the whole people of a State against their Federal Government." This was followed by another, more pointed and revolutionary, "that any change in the relation Virginia now austains to the Federal Government, against the wishes of even a respectable minority of her people, would be sufficient to justify them in changing their relation to the State Government by separating themselves from that section of the State that had thus wantonly disregarded their interests and defied their will."

The convention, however, denying the and from which it was necessary the in-

division of the State. The people united in a manimous protest against the efforts of the slave-holding aristocrats to carry them into a cotton confederacy, and a determination to "seecde from secession" was manifested everywhere. The loyal determination was rapidly followed by popular organization: an appeal for assistance was made to the Government at Washington, which promised them countenance and support, and on May 13 delegated for the same purpose. In order to assword enable them to fully and finally to cafford variety to the professions of my repudate the treasonable revolt of East should represent himself as an Englishrepudiate the treasonable revolt of East

Many circumstances favored their position. The State of Ohio, immediately ad-joning, was organizing her military force of volunteers, and Western Virginia was not long after, attached to the Department of the Ohio, under command of Gen. McClellan. The blockade of Washington, and other events, had operated to keep the Western troops on the Ohio line, and the Unionists of West Virginia found a

the Unionists of West Virginia found a protecting military force at once in their immediate vicinity, with a commanding officer who was instructed to give them every encouragement and support.

Meanwhile, Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, ignoring the attitude assumed by the people of the West, had issued his proclamation calling for the organization of the State Militia, and including Western Virginia in the call. ginia in the call.

ginia in the call.

Prompted by a spirit of arrogance or over-confidence, he at an early day dispatched officers to that locality to collect and organize the militin of Western Virginia. Owing to the sparsity of the population, and the hilly and mountainous situation of the country, there were but two principal localities or lines of travel where a concentration of forces could be best of a concentration of forces could be best effected—one of these being the line of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the other the valley of the Great Kanawha River. In these districts Gov. Letcher sent his recruiting agents, but they soon returned reports of a very discouraging character. The rebel emissaries found the feeling very hitter; that Union organizations existed in most of the counties, and that while fragments of rebel companies wery sized in most of the counties, and that while fragments of rebel companies wery enter and there springing up, it was very evident that no local force sufficient to hold the country would respond to the Sonfederate appeal, while the close proximity of Union forces at xeveral points along the Ohio pointed to a short tenure of Confederate authority.

This information was not at all cheer a concentration of forces could be best ef-

COPTHIGHT, 1883 BY ALLAN PINKERTON.

various missions throughout that portion of the State of Ohio. These men left the steamer as their points of destination were reached, and after they had departed, sevreached, and after they had departed, several of the passengers, who had hitherto remained silent, became very talkative. They began in a cautious manner to express their opinious, with a view of eliciting some knowledge of the sympathies of their fellow-travelers in the important struggle that was now impending. Lewis had maintained a quiet, dignified reserve, which while it did not feeling any friend. which, while it did not forbid any friendly approaches from his fellow-passengers at the same time rendered them more re spectful, and prevented undue familiarity. Sam Bridgeman contributed materially to this result; his deference to "my lord" was very natural, and the respect with which he received his commands convinced the passengers at once that the English-look-

The passengers all appeared to be Union men, and while they expressed their regrets that the war bad commenced, they regarded their separation from Eastern Virginia with undisguised satisfaction. At midnight on the second evening the The lines of demarkation between these diverse communities were the Alleghany Mountains, which extended through the very middle of the State from northeast to southwest, and divided her territory into two parts, slightly unequal in size and different in topographical features mand personal characteristics of the people. The ment, and by reason of climate, soil and situation Eastern Virginia remained the services of the order of the services of the first dash at the enemy had the most inspiriting of fect upon the Union troops, and also encuraged and fortified the Western Virginia Unionists in their determination to break away from the East and to form the State of the Home G and," and in a few minutes Bridgeman had secured the services of two of them to assist him in safely landing their effects.

terests and defied their will."

The convention, however, despite the ordinance of secession on April 17, 1801, and within a week popular movements were son foot in the various towns and within a week popular movements were son foot in the various towns and dispatch several of my men, who, by assistion of the State. The people united in a manimous protest against the efforts of the slave-holding aristocrast to carry them into a cotton confederacy, and a determination to "secede from secession" on secession on special content of the slave-holding aristocrast to carry them into a cotton confederacy, and a determination to "secede from secession" on secondary that some definite in formation should be derived respecting the convention, however, denying the industry which was now to be protected, and attaching the runal about 10 o'clock they stopped at a farm done in the rear of the house, and Lewis instructed Sam to bring out a bottle of brandy. These, as already intinanced, had been inbeded with foreign wrappers, so that the description was complete. The brandy was a very ordinary article, and the wine of an inferior quality, but the old gentleman inf

cident, fall into the lands of the rebels.

Procuring a comfortable-looking roadwagon and a pair of strong gray horses, which were both substantial-looking and good roadsters, I stocked the vehicle with such articles of necessity and laxury as would enable them to subsist themselves if necessary, and at the same time give the appearance of truth to such professions as the sight-seeing Englishman might feel authorized to make. I provided him also with a number of English certificates of various kinds, and I also supplications.

An English gentleman traveling for pleasure was not to be treated with discourtesy, and upon Lewis's accepting of

him also with a number of English certificates of various kinds, and I also supplied him with English money which could readily be exchanged for such currency that would best suit his purposes in the several localities which he would be required to visit.

Lewis wore a full beard, and this was trimmed in the most approved English fashion, and when fully equipped for his journey he presented the appearance of a well-to-do Englishman, who might even be suspected of having "blue blood" in his veins. In order that he might the more fully sustain the new character he "Yes, my lord."

An English gentleman traveling for pleasure was not to be treated with discourtesy, and upon Lewis's accepting of bring the horses and carriage and their impatient driver into camp.

Supper was ordered, and in a short time the Captain and his guests were discussing a repast which was far more appetizing than soldiers' fare usually is. During the meal Sam stood behind the chair of Lewis and awaited upon him in the most approved fashion, replying invariably with a deferentiat.

"Yes, my lord." more fully sustain the new character he was about to assume, and to give an added dignity to his position, I concluded to send

Immediately after the result was ascertained, the rebel troops became aggressive, and Col. Porterfield dispatched several of his companies to burn the bridge on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

The appearance of these troops was quickly brought to the notice of the authorities of Washington, May 24 the Secretary of War and Gen. Scott telegraphed this information to Gen. McCleilan, and

operatives, and because of his fitness for the character, I decided that Price Lewis should represent himself as an Englishmen traveling for pleasure, believing that he would thus escape a close scrutiny or a rigid examination, should he, by any accident, fall into the hands of the rebels.

Procuring a comfortable-looking road.

"Yes, my lord."

winning the kind regards of the old gen-tleman. Their pleasant conversation was progressing with very favorable success, when Sam Bridgeman drove up with the team, having succeeded in finding a smithy and in having the lost shoe replaced.

With a deferential, semi-military salute he addressed Lewis:

most obsequious manner, and with an air of humility that, compared with his bombastic tone of a few moments before, was perfectly ridiculous. Jerking off his hat and placing it under his left arm, he ad-

vanced and said:

"If my lord would do me the honor to accept my poor hospitality, I would only be too happy to have the pleasure of his company for dinner; my house is only a short distance off, on the road to Charleston, and will detain you no longer than

short distance oil, on the road to Charlestop, and will detain you no longer than
to rest and feed your horses, and partake
of a true Southern meal."

Lewis hestated a moment, and then remembering that he had represented himself as traveling purely for pleasure, he
did not see how he could avoid accepting
his kind invitation.

"I have heard sir, of the hospitable
character of the Southern gentlemen, and
I assure you I shall be most happy to
avail myself of your kindness."

The expressions with an air of modest confusion, which was indeed laughable, and
then said:

"It ain't no use thanking me, Miss; it
was my lord, here, that stopped the animal."

At the words "my lord" a look of curiosity came over the faces of the newcomers, and Lewis stepped gracefully forward and introduced himself.

"I am glad, ladies and gentlemen, to
have been of service to this young lady,
and permit me to introduce anyself as

cxcellent liquor."

"Certainly," replied Lewis; "bring them in; I shall be happy to meet them."

Lewis supposed, of course, that the two men whom he had referred to were planters and neighbors, but imagine his surgrise when the Justice returned accompliance. prise when the Justice returned, accom-panied by the blacksmith and cobbler of

the village.

After being introduced to "my Lord Tracy," Lewis invited them to take a glass with them, and with evident pleasure, yet with visible embarrassment, they accepted the invitation and sented themelves at the table.

It was now that the old gentleman grew oquacious; he was lond and profuse in his praises of the brandy; he asserted again and again that it had never been his good fortune to taste such liquor, in which encomiums the blacksmith and cobbler heartily joined. As the afternoon wore away, and the present supply was ex-hausted, Sam was dispatched after anther bottle, and the social meeting cor tinued until evening. Lewis was careful as to the amount he drank, and intensely njoyed the whole affair. The idea of the an English lord struck him as being so ridiculously funny that he laughed again and again at the absurdity of the situa-

ion. Often during the evening he laughed mmoderately at what they supposed their own jokes and wit, when he was really thinking of the ridiculous comedy in which he was playing the leading part. When the hour for retiring arrived, the old man begged as a special favor that he would be allowed to keep one of the mpty bottles as a memento of the occa-ion of his lordship's dining with him and o remind him of the pleasure he had enjoyed of drinking some rare old imported brandy (made in Cincinnati). The black-smith and cobbler also looked so longingly at the empty bottles before them that Lewis could scarcely refrain from laugh ng heartily as he graciously complied with their request for a souvenir of the occa-tion. The evident set infaction with which

forces from the eastern portion of the State. To accomplish this he detailed a few work and the thermoulty understood and had been few available components from Stanton to the been few available components from the control of the main that the thermoulty understood and had been few available components from Stanton to the season of the main that the state of the properties of the part which the state of the properties of the part which t "My lord, I beg of you to accept the inclosed letter of introduction to Gen. Wise.

As I am personally acquainted with him, this letter may be of some service to you with the recent rains. About noon they article at the recent rains. About noon they article the recent rains. About noon they article at the

They had proceedly that a short distance upon their way, when one of the horses in the way when one of the horses in the way of them to stop at a little in they were driving eastly shoe, which made it necessary for them to stop at a little smith. Some distances behind were a little smith. The blacksmith shop in order to have his horse attended to. As Lewis accended the steps of the hotel he noticed a tall, rather commanding-dooking gentleman seated upon the porch; who was evidently scrutinizing his appearance very carefully. The stranger was it fifth about 60 years of age, but remarkably well preserved, and the lines of his face gaye but little in of seeing importance about him which my seated upon the counterman seated upon the porch; who was evidently scrutinizing his appearance very carefully. The stranger was it fifth about 60 years of age, but remarkably well preserved, and the lines of his face gaye but little in of seeing importance about him which my seated upon the counterman seated upon the porch; who was a flash my operatives realized upon the counterman of seated upon the porch; who was a flash my operatives realized upon the flash and as he approached him he very politicly raised his hat and saluted him.

The old gentleman returned the salutation with an inquiring gaze, and Lewis, in order to pave the way to his acquaintance, invited him to partake of a drink, which was cordially accepted. In a few minutes, under its influence, the two men were conversing with all the freedom of old friends.

Lewis ascertained that his companion was a Justice of the Peace, an office of the section with an inquiring gaze, and Lewis, in order to pave the way to his acquaintance, invited him to partake of a drink, which was cordially accepted. In a few minutes, under its influence, the two men were conversing with all the freedom of old friends.

Lewis ascertained that his companion was a Justice of the Peace, an office of his official position all the dignity which a feroid provide a provide a provide a provide a pro

"We are all ready, my lord." At the ention of the title the old fellow jumped his feet in blank amazement and in the following t mention of the title the old fellow jumped as he turned to the assistance of Bridge to his feet in blank amazement, and in the man the companions of the unconscious girl rode up. Hastily dismounting, they rushed to her aid, and in a few minutes. under their ministrations, the dark eyes were opened, and the girl gazed wonder-ingly around.

After being assisted to her feet she

I assure you I shall be most happy to avail myself of your kindness."

The old Justice could not conceal his pleasure at the prospect of entertaining a "live lord" in his own house, and with evident delight he accepted a seat in Lewis's carriage. He directed the way to his dwelling, which stood back from the road, surrounded by a grove of lofty pines, and then invited his guest within. Intrusting the team to the care of Sam and one of the servants, they entered the house, and were soon engaged in discussing the situation of affairs, both North and South. Lewis informed the old Justice that his name was Henry Tracy, of Oxford, England, and that his object was to reach Charleston, but that he was not aware that the country was so unsettled, or he would not have ventured favorably on the rentlemanty bearing of the Captain, and the manner in which had been treated. They, indulged in pleasant conversation, on various topics, until dinner was announced.

When they had done justice to an excellent repast they repaired to a shaded porch in the rear of the house, and Lewis instructed Sam to bring out a shaded porch in the rear of the house, and Lewis instructed Sam to bring out a bottle of champagne and a bottle of brandy. These,

quire a wonderful amount of information of value to the cause of the North, all of which was duly reported to me at quarters, and by me of e communicated direct-

(To be continued.)

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